

CHRONOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS AND DOCUMENTS

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| Volume 1. No. 7 (New Series) | September 24—October 7, 1945 |
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ARGENTINA. *Sept. 25.*—Gens. Rawson and Martin and other officers were arrested in Cordoba for plotting to hand over the Government to the Supreme Court.

Sept. 26.—The state of siege was reimposed on the country. The directors of *Noticias Graficas*, *Critica*, *La Prensa*, and *La Nacion*, and the president of the Argentine Industrial Union were arrested.

Sept. 27.—*Critica* was suppressed and the staff arrested.

Dr. Cooke received Mr. Cabot, the U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, who informed him that the Government's action would have a deplorable effect on public opinion in the U.S.A.

Sept. 28.—It was learnt that the presidents of the Chamber of Commerce and the Rural Society and the rectors of three universities had been arrested. Measures had also been taken to prevent refugees from entering the Uruguayan Embassy, but 15 prominent citizens left for Montevideo under Uruguayan protection.

The directors of *La Prensa* and *La Nacion* and a number of journalists were released.

Sept. 29.—Termination of Trade Agreement with Britain. (*see Great Britain.*)

Oct. 1.—The Foreign Minister received the British Ambassador, who told him of the effect the reintroduction of the state of siege must have on foreign public opinion. Dr. Cooke reaffirmed the Government's intention to restore normal constitutional institutions, and to hold free elections as soon as possible. He said the total number of arrests was 260, of whom 245 had been released.

A strike of 31,000 university students began in protest against the arrests of professors.

Oct. 2.—Students occupied the buildings of 4 universities owing to the rectors having shown signs of giving way to the Government. The police surrounded all the buildings.

Oct. 4.—Fighting occurred between students and the police, who tried to storm the La Plata University buildings. They suffered casualties. *Critica* was again suspended by the police.

Oct. 5.—Police forced their way into university buildings and arrested students.

AUSTRALIA. Oct. 4.—Dr. Evatt's statement re the Council of Foreign Ministers. (*see Great Britain.*)

AUSTRIA. Sept. 26.—An agreement was reached at a conference of Provincial delegates in Vienna that the Government should be enlarged by 3 more representatives of the People's Party.

Oct. 1.—The Allied Control Council decided to recommend Dr. Renner's enlarged Government to the Allied Governments concerned. The Council also decided to re-establish a free press throughout the country, subject to the conditions of military security.

Oct. 7.—It was learnt that the Soviet representatives on the Control Commission had vetoed decisions to which they had previously agreed, viz.—to proceed with the new currency law to deal with inflation, and to accept the clause in an Austrian-Czechoslovak trade agreement in which Austria proposed to exchange oil from the Zistersdorf wells for Czechoslovak coal. The Russians were reported, in Vienna, to have taken over the entire oil field under the Berlin agreement allotting to them "German foreign assets in Eastern Austria".

BELGIUM. Oct. 2.—The King's proclamation to the people was issued in Brussels. He stated that his passive resistance had prevented Belgium from negotiating with Germany and being made use of by the enemy. By refusing to reign under the occupation, he had saved his country's honour and her right to independence. He had throughout the occupation period refused to negotiate with the enemy and to do or to allow anything to be done that could harm the military, political or economic interests of the Allies. He denied that he had ever visited Hitler in order to sell his country, or that he had arranged for his own deportation to Germany in June, 1944. The Belgian Monarchy, however, was founded on the will of the people, and he would accept their verdict.

BOLIVIA. Sept. 28.—The Embassy in Washington announced that diplomatic relations with Spain had been broken off "with the object of keeping up the fight against any totalitarian tendencies which may still remain in the world".

CANADA. Oct. 6.—It was learnt that the total war-time financial aid to Britain to Sept. 2, 1945 was \$4,600 million, 90 per cent of the total aid to the Allies. In addition, \$200 million of war plants in Canada had been bought from Britain and \$800 million of securities had been repatriated to provide Britain with Canadian dollars.

Oct. 7. Mr. Mackenzie King in London. (*see Great Britain.*)

CHINA. Sept. 30.—Troops' entry into Laos. (*see French Indo-China.*)

It was learnt that the French Government had protested in Chung-king against the Chinese entry into Laos.

Oct. 2.—Communist forces in Manchuria. (*see Manchuria.*)

Oct. 3.—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek deposed Lung Yun, the Governor of Yunnan, and placed the Kunming garrison and the police under the Central Government's authority. Chungking troops entering Kunming were resisted by Yunnanese troops and fighting ensued.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Oct. 1.—Diplomatic relations were resumed with Rumania.

EGYPT. Sept. 24.—The Prime Minister told the press that the international situation did not justify the presence of foreign troops, and that a final British evacuation from Egypt was best for both countries. They were anxious to maintain and develop their friendship with Britain, and were willing to negotiate at once, but evacuation must be the basis of the negotiations. Speaking of France, he said that the re-establishment of her domination in any part of the Middle East would not be tolerated, but that the whole world was in need of the influence of French cultural and economic achievements. Italy, he added, must never again be given the opportunity of attacking Egypt from African bases.

Oct. 4.—The Minister for Arab Affairs' statement in London on Jewish immigration. (*see Great Britain.*)

EIRE. Oct. 3.—Mr. Lemass in London. (*see Great Britain.*)

FRANCE. Sept. 25.—Gen. de Gaulle received the Italian Foreign Minister. The World Trade Union Conference met in Paris.

Oct. 3.—Gen. de Gaulle in Saarbrücken. (*see Germany.*)

Darnand was sentenced to death in Paris for treason.

A World Trade Union Federation was inaugurated in Paris.

Oct. 6.—Sir Walter Citrine was elected as President of the World Trade Union Federation. M. Jouhaux stated that their first task was to ensure that they would be represented at the peace conference.

GERMANY. Sept. 25.—The Cs.-in-C. of the occupying forces issued a proclamation to the people, stating that the Allies would regulate all matters affecting Germany's relations with other countries, that diplomatic, consular, commercial, and other relations of Germany with other States had ceased to exist; that German nationals would be prevented from leaving German territory without permission, and that they were to hand over to Allied representatives all gold and silver bullion and coins, platinum bullion, and all foreign notes and coins. All merchant shipping, shipbuilding, and repair industries, and the inland transport system were to be made available to the Allies. German authorities were to carry out all prescribed reparation and reconstruction work for the United Nations. All research and experiments related to war were to be placed at the Allies' disposal.

Sept. 29.—Gen. Eisenhower gave the Joint Chiefs of Staff his first report on the U.S. zone of occupation for the period up to Aug. 20. He stated that 80,000 Nazis had been arrested, 70,000 other dangerous

persons had been removed from office, and 35,000 Nazis were on the wanted list. 80,000 others had been cleared by investigation and were qualified to hold office. The Nazi Party as a political force no longer existed. Boundaries within the zone had restricted inter-zone commerce and communications, essential for the country's economic life. Many of the financial problems could only be solved on a quadripartite basis. Inflation was imminent.

Oct. 2.—Gen. Eisenhower relieved Gen. Patton of command of the 3rd Army and the eastern half of the U.S. zone of occupation.

F.-M. Montgomery, speaking in London, said that owing to the wreck of the transport system, the shortage of coal, and the poor harvest, Germany was faced with widespread famine and disease. Epidemics had already increased, and would continue to do so. The Allies, however, had succeeded in getting the administration to function again on all levels from province downwards. Their most important obligation was re-educating the youth, and already all children in the British zone were receiving at least part-time education every day. All the leading Nazis they could find had been arrested, and minor Nazis had been dismissed from administrative and educational posts.

Since Germany was to be governed as an economic whole, the interests of the British zone could not be ensured to the exclusion of the interests of the other zones. It was essential for such an experiment in Allied co-operation to succeed, since it would serve as a pattern for co-operation in a wider field.

The People's Court at Dresden sentenced to death 2 persons accused of murder at the Radeberg concentration camp.

Oct. 3.—The British Minister of Education arrived in Berlin.

Gen. de Gaulle arrived in Saarbrücken.

Oct. 7.—It was learnt that a scheme had been adopted whereby some 2 million German refugees from Poland and Czechoslovakia were to be admitted, under British supervision, into the British zone.

GREAT BRITAIN. *Sept. 24.*—President Truman's letter to Mr. Attlee on Jewish immigration to Palestine. (*see U.S.A.*)

It was learnt that the Government had referred the whole issue of the future of Palestine to the United Nations Security Council.

Dr. Weizmann said at a meeting of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland that since the disappearance of the Nuremberg laws, Palestine was the only country where the law sanctioned discrimination against Jews. Although the Labour Government had been in office for 2 months, the White Paper of 1939 was still in force.

An agreement on petroleum was signed in London with the U.S. Government, providing for the establishment of an Anglo-American Petroleum Commission to further "the efficient and orderly development of the international petroleum trade".

Sept. 25.—It was officially announced that British ships would no longer use the Panama Canal in order to restrict foreign dollar payments.

Sept. 27.—An agreement was signed in London between Britain, the U.S.S.R., France, and other European Powers for the establishment of a

European Central Inland Transport Organization which would be responsible for the distribution of all forms of transport equipment and material which might be made available by the Allied C.-in-C., for co-ordinating international transport, for ensuring a unified clearing system for traffic operations, and providing machinery for co-operation between railway administrations.

Sept. 28.—The Executive Committee of the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations met in London and decided that the 36 nations not represented should be kept informed of the basic work of the Committee.

Sept. 29.—It was learnt that the Agreement of Trade and Commerce concluded between Britain and Argentina on Dec. 1, 1936, had been terminated by the Argentine Government as from Feb. 21, 1946.

The U.S. Embassy in London announced that the British Government had agreed to the U.S. proposal to establish a Far Eastern Commission to formulate policies for executing the Japanese surrender terms. China and the U.S.S.R. had consented to its establishment. France, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the Netherlands would be invited to join.

Mr. Byrnes agreed to the British request for Indian membership of the Commission.

Oct. 2.—It was officially announced that Mr. Attlee had replied on Sept. 16 to President Truman's letter about Palestine.

Oct. 3.—Miss Wilkinson in Berlin. (*see Germany*.)

The Deputy Premier of Eire, Mr. Lemass, arrived in London.

Oct. 4.—Dr. Evatt, addressing the press about the Council of Foreign Ministers, said that at Potsdam it was decided to add France and China to the three-Power arrangement, subject to certain conditions, and "in addition, there were several vague provisions designed to take account of the position of other United Nations. One was that the result of the Council's work should subsequently be 'submitted' to the United Nations. It was not defined whether this 'submission' was to be merely nominal or whether it involved a real review, nor was it stated what United Nations were proposed. It was also decided that countries with a 'direct interest' in any question which came before the Council should be invited to participate in the discussion and study of that question".

The experience of the Council sessions had shown that this arrangement was "almost unworkable", and that the participation of belligerents other than the three Powers was indispensable to the peace-making. He gave two main reasons why the Potsdam arrangement was inadequate, and said the particular disagreement on procedure with which the Council's session ended (the interpretation of the Potsdam statement as it affected French and Chinese participation) should be looked at in the proper perspective, and this was the relation of the central three Powers to all belligerents entitled to take part in the peace making, and not simply France and China.

The starting point for drawing up the peace terms must be the three Powers, but in the next stage certain other States should participate, i.e. States which had carried on sustained belligerence and contributed

militarily to the defeat of the enemy on whom terms were being imposed. It should therefore be laid down as soon as possible that in drafting the terms there should be a conference consisting of the five Council of Foreign Ministers' Powers together with other active belligerents.

Abderrahman Bey Azzam, Egyptian Minister for Arab Affairs, told the London press that the 80 million Arabs in the Near East considered that there should be no more Jewish immigration into Palestine, because there was no more room. The Arabs were willing that self-governing institutions should be set up there, and that the whole population should take part in it on a democratic basis so that the country could acquire full independence in the shortest possible time. In this independent State Arabs and Jews would have full and equal rights of citizenship, and there would be cultural and religious freedom for all communities.

Oct. 5.—The Duke of Windsor arrived in London.

Mr. Churchill arrived back in London.

Oct. 6.—The Executive Committee of the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations met in London.

Canadian aid to Britain. (*see Canada.*)

Oct. 7.—Mr. Mackenzie King arrived in London.

GREECE Oct. 7.—It was learnt that the left-wing parties strongly opposed the Government's decision to hold elections on Jan. 20, and the Liberal Party stated that it was "not disposed to share responsibility for an electoral fiasco which must lead to a national tragedy, and to the permanent establishment of unrest and anarchy in the country".

HUNGARY. Sept. 22.—The Government was informed by the head of the U.S. Mission in Budapest that Washington was prepared to establish diplomatic relations if assurances were given that the elections would be held in an atmosphere of complete freedom.

Sept. 25.—The Government gave the assurances asked for.

Sept. 30.—U.S. recognition of Government. (*see U.S.A.*)

Diplomatic relations resumed with the U.S.S.R. (*see U.S.S.R.*)

INDIA. Sept. 26.—Hindu-Muslim rioting occurred in Bombay, with loss of life.

Sept. 27.—Pundit Nehru told the press that his plans for a free India included State ownership of key industries, State control of other important industries, reorganization of the land system by the abolition of individual tenure of land, and introduction of large co-operative farms. Large-scale industrialization was necessary, but the village industries would have scope for full development.

Sept. 28.—The Viceroy received a delegation of the Princes, who asked that all differences between them and the Government should be referred to a court of arbitration, instead of being decided solely by the Crown Representative. It was understood that the Viceroy agreed to the representation of the States at international and imperial conferences.

The Princes asked that there should be no transference of State relationships with the Crown or any other authority without their consent.

Oct. 3.—Mr. Jinnah, in a message to Mr. Attlee on President Truman's proposal for Jewish immigration to Palestine, said that any departure from the White Paper would be a breach of faith. Any "surrender to appease Jewry at the sacrifice of the Arabs would be deeply resented and vehemently resisted by the Muslim world and by Muslim India. Its consequences will be most disastrous".

INDO-CHINA. Sept. 24.—Saigon radio reported that French *maquis* forces had arrested some members of the "independent" Annamite administration.

Sept. 26.—Col. Dewey, U.S. head of the Saigon Control Commission, was killed by Annamites, and a party of U.S., Dutch, and British officers was ambushed near Saigon, suffering casualties. Fighting also occurred near the U.S. Strategic Service H.Q., and Gurkha troops were brought in to assist the Americans.

Owing to evidence that Japanese soldiers were aiding the Annamites Gen. Gracey summoned Gen. Terauchi, who expressed regret. His chief of staff said the Japanese had not fired on the Annamites because they feared reprisals.

Sept. 30.—It was learnt that Chinese troops had entered Laos and disarmed and deported to China some French troops. French Government's protest. (see *France*.)

Oct. 1.—The French authorities and the leaders of the Annamite independence movement met in Saigon and agreed on a "cease fire".

IRAQ. Oct. 7.—It was officially announced that Government forces had occupied the stronghold of the rebel Mullah Mustafa and his followers and had ejected them.

ITALY. Sept. 25.—The *Consulta* was opened in Rome, and Count Sforza elected president.

A state of siege was declared in Lecce and Apulia, where rioting occurred in protest against the high cost of living. Military reinforcements were sent to Sicily as a precaution against Separatist activities.

Sept. 27.—The Yugoslav Military Government prohibited the sale in Fiume of 3 Trieste newspapers, charged with defaming Yugoslavia's highest representative bodies.

Oct. 2.—Sg. de Gasperi's car was fired at in Rome and hit, but the Minister was unhurt.

JAPAN. Sept. 24.—Gen. MacArthur issued orders to the Government calling for the establishment of economic control and for the production of essential commodities. War production was prohibited and heavy industries were to be placed under Allied control. All export and import of goods without previous approval by Allied H.Q. was forbidden. Results of scientific research and experiments were to be submitted to Allied inspection, and research on atomic power was pro-

hibited. The *Domei* Agency was to be divested of all its privileges, and the Government's press censorship abolished. Any service, either foreign or Japanese, was to be allowed equal use of Government-owned transmission facilities.

The Emperor told the press that the restoration of social stability was the most urgent need of the Japanese people. When this had been attained reforms necessary for the attainment of world peace could be carried out. He was in favour of a constitutional monarchy and wished to instil into his people an appreciation of democracy, but an immediate revolutionary change of the Constitution was neither possible nor desirable.

Sept. 27.—The Emperor called on Gen. MacArthur at the U.S. Embassy in Tokio.

Gen. MacArthur ordered all Japanese army and navy stocks of food, clothing, and motor transport to be used for civilian relief. He forbade the Government to re-open any stock or commodity exchanges in Japan without his approval. An Australian, John Holland, was arrested, charged with broadcasting enemy propaganda.

Sept. 28.—Gen. MacArthur ordered the arrest of Col. Satoshi and 33 other Army officers and men accused of the massacre of over 100 Allied prisoners-of-war in the Philippines on Dec. 11, 1944.

It was learnt that revived trade unions and labour representatives were forming a new Socialist Party.

Sept. 29.—Proposal for establishment of a Far Eastern Commission. (*see Great Britain.*)

Sept. 30.—U.S. forces occupied the 21 largest banks. Representatives of the Finance Ministry, including the Minister, were ordered by Col. Kramer, head of the occupation economic sector, to close the banks, dismiss the presidents and chairmen of the boards and the managing directors and their advisers. They themselves were to be at the disposal of the Allied authorities. In addition, "all other banks, development companies, and institutions whose foremost purpose had been financing, colonization, and development activities in areas outside Japan, or financing war production by mobilization or control of financial resources in colonial or Japanese-occupied territory" were ordered to be closed. Col. Kramer stated that the Allied authorities would not object to the re-opening of the Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Bank, and the Hypothec Bank as soon as the influence and activities of many of the other banks had been removed from them.

An order was given to deposit at Allied H.Q. all books, papers, gold, silver, notes, and mortgages of the 21 banks.

Gen. MacArthur refused the Japanese Government's request to use 260,000 tons of their merchant fleet to repatriate their forces. He also prohibited Japanese military and civil officials from moving to and from Japan.

The Yokohama and the Hypothec Bank re-opened.

Oct. 4.—Gen. MacArthur issued an order abolishing the secret police and all agencies established to limit freedom of thought, religion, speech, and assembly. He demanded the removal of the Home Minister, Iwao

Yamazaki, and ordered the release of several thousand political prisoners detained for violating regulations curtailing freedom.

Oct. 5. The Premier and his Cabinet resigned.

Adm. Nimitz on the cause of the Japanese defeat. (*see U.S.A.*)

Oct. 6.—Baron Shidehara was appointed Premier. He pledged his Government to full co-operation with the Allies and said he would do his best to lead the nation back to self-respect and righteous living.

Gen. MacArthur abolished military press censorship.

U.S. plans for Japanese reform. (*see U.S.A.*)

Oct. 7.—Yoshida and Gen. Shimomura were appointed Foreign Minister and War Minister respectively.

JAVA. Sept. 24.—It was learnt that Dr. Soekarno, the former puppet leader, had stated in Batavia that his collaboration with the Japanese had been enforced, and that 2 days after the Japanese capitulation he had proclaimed a republic, but had been warned by the Japanese police to desist. He claimed to be the leader of the Indonesian nationalist movement, claiming complete independence. Referring to Dutch and foreign investments, he proposed that the State should control economic resources. Mass education would be achieved in a few years, after which universal suffrage could be introduced.

It was learnt that Adm. Mountbatten had instructed the Japanese forces not to hand over authority to any Javanese faction.

Sept. 28.—Gen. Christison was appointed Allied C.-in-C. of the N.E.I. A British staff officer informed Dr. Soekarno, on behalf of Adm. Mountbatten, that the Allied Military authorities could not recognize his "Indonesian Republic", but he promised the Indonesian leaders unrestricted freedom of movement if they would co-operate in keeping law and order. Dr. Soekarno offered full co-operation.

Sept. 29.—British troops started the occupation, and a small force of Dutch troops and sailors also landed in Batavia.

Gen. Christison stated that their only purpose was to rescue prisoners of war and disarm the Japanese. They would not interfere in internal politics. The Dutch Government must make a statement as soon as possible about the future status of the N.E.I. Meanwhile, Japanese troops would be used to maintain order until the Dutch could take over.

Dr. Soekarno ordered Indonesians to co-operate with the Allied occupation forces to maintain law and order. "The Indonesian Movement", he said, "is not an anti-white movement. There is no anti-British feeling in Java. The Indonesians are fighting against the continuation of the Dutch policy of exploiting the Indonesians."

Adm. Mountbatten issued a proclamation saying that Allied troops had arrived to accept the Japanese surrender, to protect the people, and to maintain law and order until a lawful Government had been re-established. The Japanese would be responsible for the maintenance of law and order until the occupation forces had taken over throughout the country. Dutch East Indies laws would be applied and enforced by the Netherlands Indies Civil Administration subject to further orders which he might be obliged to make in the interests of order.

Sept. 30.—The Netherlands Embassy's statement in London. (*see The Netherlands.*)

Oct. 1.—The Netherland Government's refusal to discuss with Dr. Soekarno. (*see The Netherlands.*)

Oct. 3.—Gen. Hawthorn, C.-in-C. of the 23rd Div., conferred with Dr. Soekarno.

Lt. Governor-General van Mook and Adm. Helfrich, C.-in-C. of the Dutch forces in the East, arrived at Batavia.

Oct. 4.—Reports stated that (1) Indonesian nationalists had acquired almost complete control of Surabaya and were forbidding landings on the airfield; (2) they had obtained arms from the Japanese and were in complete control of Bandoeng; (3) they had strengthened their hold throughout the country and were becoming better organized; (4) fighting had occurred between Japanese and Indonesians in Surabaya; (5) there had been demonstrations by armed gangs in Batavia; and (6) the whole of the 1st Indian Brigade had landed.

Dr. Soekarno told the press that he and his followers were strongly opposed to any landings by Dutch forces. The Dutch and Indonesian points of view were irreconcilable.

The *Kolffs* printing works was taken over by the Allied authorities.

Gen. Christison, M. van Mook, Adm. Helfrich, and other Dutch officials met in Batavia. The official statement on the meeting said that Gen. Christison had been informed that Dr. Soekarno had not fulfilled his pledge to ensure law and order. M. van Mook had requested that Dr. Soekarno should be told by the British C.-in-C., without in any way recognizing his Government, to stop all violence and disorder.

Oct. 5.—It was learnt that 2 Dutch security companies, Dutch marines and ex-prisoners of war were sharing in the guard of the airfield and docks of Batavia, and that the railways were being controlled and run by Indonesians.

Dr. Soekarno's "Minister of Public Works and Communications" offered a British Staff officer full Indonesian co-operation in transporting internees, prisoners-of-war, and British and Indian troops, adding that henceforth he wished to take orders from the British and not from the Japanese. The Staff officer replied that it was the British official policy to hold the Japanese responsible for the running of the railways.

MANCHURIA. *Oct. 2.*—Allied military officials told the press in China that Chinese Communists had entered Manchuria in force and were co-operating with the Soviet forces in policing Mukden and other cities.

THE NETHERLANDS. *Sept. 26.*—Air agreement with U.S.A. (*see U.S.A.*)

Sept. 30.—The London Embassy stated that Dr. Soekarno and his followers in Java were not a spontaneous nationalist movement but "a Japanese puppet Government of a totalitarian character, dependent on the Japanese military organization". On the other hand the radical

Indonesian Nationalists in the Netherlands had shown themselves fully prepared to co-operate with the Netherlands Government in the framing and introduction of a new Imperial constitution.

Oct. 1.—The Government announced that they had refused to open discussions with the Soekarno "Government" in Java.

Oct. 6.—The Queen received Gen. Eisenhower.

PALESTINE. Sept. 24.—British Government's action regarding the future of Palestine. Dr. Weizmann's speech. (*see Great Britain.*)

Sept. 27.—A British parachute division arrived.

Sept. 29.—It was learnt that Lord Gort had arrived back in Jerusalem.

President Truman's letter to Mr. Attlee on Jewish immigration. (*see U.S.A.*)

Sept. 30.—Members of the Jewish Agency, the Zionist Inner Council, the General Council, the chief rabbis, and representatives of the Jewish local councils passed a resolution in the Jerusalem Assembly declaring their determined opposition to the White Paper policy.

Oct. 2.—It was reported in Jerusalem that boatloads of Jewish immigrants were being landed illegally on the coast. The acting chairman of the Palestine Arab party appealed to Lord Gort for "an immediate permanent suspension of Jewish immigration and land sales, and a declaration of the independence of Palestine".

Oct. 3.—Mr. Jinnah's protest against Jewish immigration. (*see India.*) Several thousand British troops landed.

Oct. 6.—It was learnt that, in an attempt to encircle some illegal Jewish immigrants, the Transjordan frontier force had opened fire when the Jewish settlers attempted to break through their cordon, resulting in the wounding of 8 Jews.

PERSIA. Sept. 28.—It was reported that the British and Soviet Governments had agreed to the withdrawal of their troops by March 2, 1946.

RUMANIA. Sept. 27.—According to press reports, since the Armistice Convention of August, 1944, under which the Russians had removed from the country large quantities of goods including 50,000 tons of oilfield equipment (87 per cent of which belonged to British and Allied companies), a series of economic agreements had been made by the Russians with the Rumanian Government. By an agreement of May 8, 1945, agricultural products were to be exchanged for Russian coal, cotton, and metallurgical goods, and provision was made for the formation of a Soviet-Rumanian Agricultural Research Institute and a Petroleum Company. On Sept. 12, 1945, another agreement had been reached whereby restitutions demanded under the Armistice Convention were reduced from a billion (a million million) lei to 600,000 million lei, and deliveries of goods by from 50 to 75 per cent.

Oct. 1.—Czechoslovak recognition of Government. (*see Czechoslovakia.*)

SPAIN. Sept. 24.—Control of German industries. (*see U.S.A.*)

Sept. 26.—President Roosevelt's letter on the Franco régime. (*see*

U.S.A.) *Arriba* quoted London press reports as saying that an Eastern bloc was being formed under Russian control, and events were proving Gen. Franco right when he suggested in October, 1944, in his letter to Mr. Churchill, the forming of a Western European bloc.

Sept. 27.—The Madrid press reported the first meeting of the International Control Commission in Tangier and the reinstatement of M. Le Fur as Administrator.

Sept. 28.—Diplomatic relations broken off by Bolivia. (*see Bolivia.*)

SWITZERLAND. Sept. 30.—In a report issued by a Soviet-Swiss Commission, the Government admitted and regretted that there had been discrimination against Russians in internment camps, and that escaping Russians had been turned back at the frontier. It added that some 270,000 refugees had entered during the war, of whom 10,000 had been Russians.

Oct. 2.—The King of the Belgians arrived in Geneva.

Oct. 4.—The Vice-President of the Federal Council stated in Parliament that the Defence Department had been well aware of German plans for the invasion of Switzerland from 1940 to the end of the war. The country had been filled with German and Swiss agents.

SYRIA AND THE LEBANON. Sept. 30.—The Syrian Premier, Farez El Khoury, resigned, and Saadullah Jabry was invited to form a new Government.

Oct. 1.—The new Cabinet was formed with Saadullah Jabry as Premier, Foreign Minister, and Minister of Defence, and Lutfi Haffar as Minister of the Interior.

TANGIER. Sept. 25.—The International Control Commission held its first meeting.

Sept. 26.—The diplomatic and consular representatives of Britain, France, Spain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Portugal, and the U.S.A. issued a statement on the re-establishment of Tangier as an international zone, and reinstated M. le Fur as administrator.

URUGUAY. Sept. 28.—The Government's aid to Argentine refugees. (*see Argentina.*)

U.S.A. Sept. 22.—U.S. Note on relations with Hungary. (*see Hungary.*)

Sept. 24.—It was officially announced that Britain had cancelled more than 50 per cent of contracts for lend-lease goods which had been outstanding on VJ.-Day.

The White House issued the text of the statement sent to Gen. MacArthur on Sept. 6, confirming his authority as Supreme Commander in Japan.

It was officially stated in Washington that British and U.S. agents had assumed direct control over all German Government-owned industries and other assets in Spain.

It was learnt that on Aug. 31 the President had written to Mr.

Attlee, supporting the Jewish claim for the immediate admittance of 100,000 Jews into Palestine.

Agreement on Petroleum. (*see Great Britain.*)

Sept. 25.—The President received Lord Halifax.

Sept. 26.—It was officially announced that the Netherlands had accepted the "five freedoms" of the air.

The Secretary of State issued the text of President Roosevelt's letter to the Ambassador in Madrid in March, 1945 in which he said that the Franco régime had been helped to power by Germany and Italy and had later assisted the Axis against the Allies. The maintenance of diplomatic relations with such a régime did not imply approval, and he could not see any place in the community of nations for Governments founded on Fascist principles.

Sept. 27.—Mr. Leo Crowley resigned as director of the Federal Economic Administration. The President issued an order abolishing the Foreign Economic Administration.

Sept. 28.—It was understood in Washington that Mr. Byrnes's experiences at the Council of Foreign Ministers in London had convinced him of the necessity of a comprehensive agreement being reached as soon as possible between Britain and the U.S.A. as the main plank of the world peace structure.

The Senate passed a resolution providing for a Congressional Committee of 12 to study atomic fission and all legislation concerned with it.

Sept. 29.—It was stated in Washington that the President had received in August a report from the U.S. member of the inter-governmental committee on refugees who endorsed the petition of the Jewish Agency of Palestine for the admittance of 100,000 additional Jews. He also said the U.S. authorities in Germany "appear to be treating the Jews as the Nazis treated them, except that we do not exterminate them". The President had written to Gen. Eisenhower on Aug. 31 asking him to requisition German homes as billets, "with particular reference to the Jews as displaced persons". He also wrote to the British Prime Minister.

Sept. 30.—The President appointed Mr. Edwin Locke as his personal representative to go to China to assist in problems of industry.

The State Department announced that the Government were now prepared to recognize the Hungarian Provisional Government.

Oct. 3.—The President sent to Congress a message on the release of atomic energy, recommending the setting up of a commission which would have power to supervise and control all land and mineral deposits which constituted sources of atomic energy, all stocks of such materials, and all plants.

Mr. Dean Acheson told the press that the Government were opposed to holding the Inter-American Conference on Oct. 20, and that they did not feel they could properly negotiate or sign with the present Argentine Government a treaty of military assistance.

Oct. 5.—Adm. Nimitz, in an address to Congress, stated that on VJ Day Japan had a trained professional army of more than 5 million men, as against 3 million at the beginning of the war. She began the

war with some 5,300 aircraft, 3,200 of them combatant types. On VJ Day she had 11,000 aircraft, of which some 6,000 were combatant types. Japan sued for peace before the use of the atom bomb because by early August she had been stripped of her sea power.

Mr. Byrnes arrived back in Washington.

Oct. 6.—Mr. Vincent, head of the State Department's Far Eastern section, stated that Shintoism as a State religion would be abolished in Japan. The dissemination of militarist and ultra-national ideology would be suppressed, and the Japanese Government would be asked to cease all support of Shinto establishments. War criminals of whatever status would be tried. Large land holdings would be broken up and more widely distributed. Foreign trade would be below pre-war level, and civilian supplies imported only in cases of emergency. The occupation would continue until Japan had been demilitarized and was "well along the path of liberal reform".

The President asked Congress to grant immediately \$550 million dollars for U.N.R.R.A. Mr. Lehman stated that U.N.R.R.A. had already shipped 2 million tons of supplies to the liberated countries.

Oct. 7.—The Secretary of Labour failed in attempts to end the dispute in the soft coal industry owing to which 600 mines had been closed all the week.

U.S.S.R. *Sept. 25.*—Diplomatic relations were resumed with Hungary.

Oct. 1.—M. Molotov, in a message to Mr. Byrnes on the U.S. proposal for a Far Eastern Commission, stated that such a commission should be preceded by the formation of an Allied Control Council.

YUGOSLAVIA. *Sept. 25.*—The Embassy in London announced that the Government had agreed to the internationalization of the port, though not of the town, of Trieste.

THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

Sept. 22.—M. Molotov announced that the agreement reached by the Council on Sept. 11 was an erroneous interpretation of the Berlin agreement, and maintained that discussions on the Balkans should be reserved to the 3 Powers. (The agreement, which had been unanimous, was that: All five members of the Council had the right to attend all meetings and to take part in all discussions, but in matters concerning peace settlements members whose Governments had not been signatory to the relevant terms of surrender should not be entitled to vote.) Mr. Bevin replied that as M. Molotov had accepted this resolution on Sept. 11, and had for 10 days followed the procedure it permitted, it could hardly be annulled.

Sept. 24.—The Council agreed in broad terms on how supplies of food and material should be sent to Austria.

Sept. 25.—The Council discussed the acceleration of the repatriation of Soviet citizens and of French nationals in the Russian zones.

Sept. 26.—The Australian and South African Governments issued simultaneously a statement that the Dominions should either be permitted to participate at the Council meetings equally with the 5 Powers, or that it should be understood that conclusions reached at the Council could be freely discussed—and amended, if necessary—by a conference of the active belligerents.

Sept. 28.—It was understood that the Council had reached an agreement for the withdrawal of British and Soviet troops from Persia by March 2, 1946.

Sept. 29.—M. Molotov demanded that there should not be one agreed and signed protocol but that, besides one dealing with general matters to be signed by all delegates, there should be a separate protocol for each treaty, and that each should be signed only by the Powers which had signed the surrender terms. Mr. Bevin, Mr. Byrnes, M. Bidault and Dr. Wang agreed to this request.

Sept. 30.—M. Molotov asked that all reference to the resolution of Sept. 11 should be expunged from the records. The other delegates refused to agree to this, on the ground that it would falsify the records. M. Molotov then stated that if his request was not agreed to he could not sign the protocols.

Oct. 2.—The Council decided to terminate its session.

The U.S. Embassy issued a statement on the Council's meetings explaining the differences which had arisen and pointing out that Mr. Byrnes had been reluctant to agree to M. Molotov's demand for the withdrawal of the Sept. 11 decision on the grounds that it would entail a "narrowing of participation in the pending work on the European peace treaties and the elimination therefrom of the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council". He would, however, accept any preliminary treaty-making procedure which was consistent with the Berlin agreement provided the Council agreed to call a peace conference which should include, besides the principally interested States, the permanent members of the Security Council, the European members of the United Nations, and non-European members which had fought against European members of the Axis.

The Soviet delegation had said that without personal consultation with their Government they could not commit themselves on the subject of a future peace conference.

Dr. Wang issued a statement saying that it was the Chinese view that fuller consultations between the Governments of the 5 Powers of the Council would ensure greater success for future meetings and he hoped that this work would be undertaken at once by all members of the Council.

Pravda blamed the adherents of the Western bloc for using the Council meeting as a means for realizing their plan and at the same time accusing the U.S.S.R. of splitting Europe into antagonistic blocs.

Oct. 4.—M. Molotov, at a press conference denied that the Council had made any decision on Sept. 11, adding that no decisions had been

adopted by the Council nor a single one signed during the whole meeting. He then read the Soviet delegation's proposal for the signing of the protocols of all decisions made by the Council.

Oct. 5.—*Izvestia* stated that the real reason for the Council's failure lay in the different attitude of the Ministers to the Berlin agreement, adding: "The actions of the British and American delegations in London differ from their actions 2 months ago in Berlin." The serious nature of the failure could not be underestimated. "If the British and American representatives continue to insist on their point of view it will shake the bases of co-operation between the 3 Powers." Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Bevin were blamed for refusing to continue the session.

Mr. Byrnes, broadcasting from Washington on the Council's session, said: "The matter which caused the suspension is not a trivial or technical question. It is whether peace shall be made by 3 or even 5 nations to the exclusion of other nations vitally concerned in the maintenance and enforcement of the peace which is being prepared." Since the Council was bound by the unanimity rule one nation could veto all action; but "the power of veto in procedural matters should not be used by the U.S.A. or any other nation to coerce the judgment and conscience of fellow nations".

He said that progress towards the Italian peace treaty had been "very good". Speaking of the Italian colonial trusteeship, he said that the object of trusteeship should be to promote colonial self-government "and not to enrich the trustee or increase its economic or military power". The U.S.A. could not contribute more millions of dollars towards Italian relief if they were to be used by Italy to pay reparations to other Governments, nor could Italy pay anything like \$600 million dollars, which had been suggested by the U.S.S.R.

As for the Soviet delegation's idea that U.S. policy on the Balkans was a sign of American unfriendliness to the U.S.S.R., the U.S. Government knew that peace in Europe depended on friendly relations between the U.S.S.R. and her European neighbours and wished to see the establishment of representative Governments in Eastern and Central Europe friendly to the U.S.S.R.

The Soviet proposal to exclude France and China (both permanent members of the Security Council) from discussion on treaty matters "would not promote harmonious relations essential to the success of the United Nations Organization".

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